het had been in the barrel were the co-moved to the Union Market palice ention, where Inspector McClusks of the Detective Bureau, Capt. Becker and a number of the ormer's best detectives, who had been usstily summoned, made a careful examina-ion of them all.

summoned, made a careful examina-them all.
deed man was 5 fast 9 inches in
splendidly developed and between
60 years of age. He had blue eyes
curly moustache and long, curly,
hair. The front of his forehead is
hald, but in the back his hair is unthick and comes down over his

cast of countenance.
THE MAN NOT A LABORER.

The clothing on the body was inexpensive, but neat. It consisted of an overcoat of black cloth, a brown tweed coat and sers, a blue and white check shirt, a white linen turn down collar and a necktie of green and black checks. He wore white socks of light weight, black laced shoes and a pair of overshoes with rubber soles. In the pockets of the clothing were an old-fashioned sliver watch chain, a rubber date stamp containing all of the numerals and all of the letters of the alphabet and a cent, but no paper or letters of any kind. In one pocket was a small cruciffx of ebony, wood and brass. A close examination of the clothing failed to show any marks by which the man could be identified.

The Coroner's office was notified to investigate the case without delay, and the body was sent to the Morgue where Coroner's Physician Weston, could examine in more carefully. Then the police began a hunt through the barrel.

COME" ON A SCRAP OF PAPER IN THE BARBEL

"COME" ON A SCRAP OF PAPER IN THE BARBEL.

In the barrel was a motley collection of articles, which might mean much or little. The bottom of the barrel was filled with sawdust of the kind generally found on barroom floors, only it was blood-scaked. Mixed with the sawdust were pieces of cnion and other vegetables, and a number of cigarette boxes and cigar stumps.

An oid collar made by a Troy firm, bearing the laundry mark "M. A. R. L." a pair of brown suede gloves, marked "Laird" and four handkerchiefs were also found in the barrel. Three of the handkerchiefs were large and coarse and evidently belonged to men. The fourth was small and had a pink border and had undoubtedly belonged to a woman. It was of cheap belonged to a woman. It was of cheap material, worth about five cents, and cling-ing to it was the faint odor of some cheap

ing to it was the faint odor of some cheap perfume.

A fragment of paper was also on the barrel. On it was written in Italian: "Come, come in a hurry," on one line, and below. "You understand that it is most urgent." This writing was in a woman's hand. The paper had been partly burned.

The note written by a woman.

The barrel had evidently been used in, some saloon or cheap restaurant are a refuse receptacle. The sawdust and other things in all probability were in it before the man was killed, and the barrel, was selzed on in a hurry by the murderers, as convenient for carrying away the body.

Whether the note from the woman belonged to the man it is impossible to tall but if it did the police are inclined to think; that it was the means of luring the man to his death and indicates that a woman as well as men was mixed up in the crime.

There was little about the barrel itself by which it could be traced. On one side was the inscription "6. 223," which, several men seid, showed the grade of the barrel. Below this are the letters "W. T." inclosed in a diamond, and written in pencil is the number "336" and next to it another figure, "5," over which is what appears to be a small "a."

The police thought this might mean as Thield evenue and they sent detectives.

"S," over which is what appears to be a small "a."

The police thought this might mean 336 Third avenue and they sent detectives to that address in both Manhattan and Brooklyn, but at neither place was anything known of such a barrel.

The barrel originally had been used for sugar, and Detective Sergeant Carey had men from both the Arbuckle and Haveneyer refineries in Brooklyn look at it. The man from Arbuckles' was sure that the barrel was not from that refinery.

The Havemeyer representative thought the barrel was one of 150 made about a year ago by the Brooklyn Cooperage Compeny. These 150 barrels, he said, had been shipped to different points in Pennsylvania. Where it had been since he could not, of course, tell.

SIGN OF A DEATH STRUGGLE. Dr. Weston's examination at the Morgue of the body of the murdered man revealed a number of things that had not been noticed at first. The fact that the collarworn by the dead man had been slashed cleanly across the front had been taken by the police to indicate that a major or a sharp knife had been used by the man's assailants.

a sharp knife had been used by the man's assailants.

Dr. Weston found seven distinct stab wounds on the right side of the man's neok and four on the left side. These stab wounds varied in depth from one-eighth of an inch to an inch and a half. None of them could possible have been fatal.

Why they were inflicted the police cannot understand. If the murdered man had had an opportunity to fight his assailants, these slight wounds might be explained by the fact that for a time he was able to keep his murderers off. But there is nothing about the man to indicate that he resisted at all. His arms rested peacefully at his side and his legs are not drawn up. There is nothing, in the appearance of the man's face, either, to indicate that he fought hard before death.

One of two stab wounds in the threat caused death. One of them, probably the first, is a wicked out, which tare the skin badly. The knife went in about five inches, the other wound right alongside of it is shout threa inches deep and would also cause almost instant death.

Instead of pulling his knife out after inflicting these wounds, the murderer evidently tore it to one side, which accounts for the threat being practically out from hear to ear.

for the throat being practically cut from each to car.

From the wounds on the body Dr. Weaton came to the conclusion that the dead man was attacked unexpectedly and was out alighely several times before he realized his danger. Before he could de anything to protect himself the fatal threat was given and he fell over.

That there was more than one assailant Dr. Weston feels certain, and the police agree that more than one man was engaged in the murder. Dr. Weston found two very small scans on the left side of the dead man's face, and if everything else fails he feels certain that these will lead to the identification of the man.

in the identification of the man.

PRINCE RIVALE HUNT THE MURDHERMS.

By 5 o'clock yesterday morning a hundred detectives were working on the mystery. Inspector McClusky called out all of his heat men who were not engaged in other work and sent them out to try and find out where the man had met his death.

Impactor Schmittberger, McClusky's rival, in whose inspection district the body was found, immediately started an investigation on his own account. He got two men from each station house in his district and started them out with instructions to bring in all the Italians, Greeks, Syriams and Armenians they could find, in the hope that the body would be identified.

Capt. Becker of the Union Market station, an old detective sergeant, werend independently along the same lines.

Scores of foreigners were brought, in to look at the dead body, but none had seen it before. Pictures of the dead man, hastily taken, were scattered broadcast in the foreign quarters, but none could identify them.

them.

The only article of clothing that hore any mark was the man's shoes, and they were made by a shoemaker of Whitehall street. He is an expensive dealer, and as the dead man's shoes were paiched and had been half-soled once, the police decided that he had probably bought them at second hand.

itting along the atreat with the property of t

they all declared that no barrel came over on their boat.

Saveral Italians who looked at the crucifix declared that it was the badge of a society connected with St. Brigid's Church on East Eighth street and Avenue B, called Santissimo Crocifisso.

An Italian chapel is connected with this church and Ignazio Pagliaro, who lives at Eleventh street and Second avenue, is president of it. The crucifix was shown to Paglisro and he declared that it was not the kind that members of his society carry. A description of the dead man was shown to him and he said he knew no such man.

When Inspector Schmittberger's keen eye lighted on the letters "I. N. R. I." on the crucifix he called his sleuths around him and hissed: "Mafia! This is the work of a secret society. Go out everywhere and find me the secret society which carried the crucifix with these mystic letters. I.

N. R. I. The sleuths set out to find the I. N. R. I. muder club, but soon returned crestfallen to announce that I. N. R. I., was on all crucifixes.

"For heaven's sake don't tell McClusky that," said Schmittberger. M'OLUSET MARES A FRW DEDUCTIONS

M'GLORY MARES A FEW DEDUCTIONS.

Inspector McClusky declared last night that the murder was undoubtedly committed in some small restaurant. He had but been informed by Dr. Weston that the tomach of the dead man contained beans of a kind much eaten by Italians. These leans were undigested and Dr. Weston stieves that they were eaten not more than an hour before death. From the first that the man had on evershoes, Insector McClusky deduced that he left have after 3 o'clock yesterday morning. "It didn't begin to rain until after 3 o'block," said the inspector. "and if it wasn't it ming when this man went out he would a arcely be wearing overshoes. My view of the case is that this man was in the habit of getting up at this early hour to attend to his business and that he was in the habit of going to some certain place to get his

Whether he went to his usual place this mo ming or to some place where he had bee a lured I am not prepared to say. I am not ready to accept this fragment of a letter found in the barrel as part of this case. The indications are that this man was murdered by people who knew his habits and that the thing was so openly done that long concealment of it will be impossible.

"The fact that a man like this had not been identified yet is astonishing. If he was an immigrant, a laborer, or an ordinary Italian it might be easy to understand, but he was none of these. He was a foreigner, probably a Greek or an Italian, but away above the average. He must have had a home and friends and he cannot go long unidentified."

"One thing we can be certain of, and that is that the sawdest in this barrel was there before the murder was committed and was not put in afterward. There was no sawdust on the dead man's body or clothing.

At 10 o'clock less night all of Inspector

sawdust on the dead man's body or clothing.

At 10 o'clock last night all of Inspector McClusky's detactives who had been working in the Italian quarters of the city reported that they had been unable to fix the identity of the dead man. The inspector then sent men into the Syrian and Greek quarters and at a late hour was waiting for some report from them.

At 11:20 o'clock last night Inspector Schmittburger and Capt. Becker called at Police Hesadquarters and after a conference with Inspector McClusky in the Detective Bureau the three left Headquarters. McClusky said he'd be back in forty-five minutes, but at 1:30 he hadn't returned. The three went up Broadway together.

Inspector McClusky got hack toom after 1:30. He said he had been working on a false trail. A ramor that the murdered man had been identified as a missing Eighth-street barber was denied by the inspector.

ROCKEFELLER FEELS BETTER.

Sairt Lakes, Utah, April 14.—John D. Rockefeller was here to-day for siz hours on his way to New York from Los-Angeles. He toured the city and visited the Mo Tabernacie where an organ recital had bee

arranged in his honor.

Mr. Bookefeller declared that his trip to
California had made him a new man. He expressed the hope that his improvement was permanent, and that by the time he reached New York he would be feeling

he passed through Ogden on his way to Los Angeles were surprised at his improved

"I attribute my imroved health to my vacation from business, to open-air exercies, principally golf," he said. "I have become an adopt in that geme. and it is great sport. I owe much to it. I expect to reach New York on Sunday."

STONE ASKED ABOUT BRIBERY.

Misseuri Senator Melore Grand Jury in Hoking Powder Trust Case.

St. Leuis, April 14.—United States Senator William J. Stone, who is supposed to know as much about the passage of the first alum bill and the defeat of the attempt to repeal the bill as any man in the General Jury this afternoon. A subposes was served on him at 10 o'clock this morning, but he did not appear at the Four Courts until 3 o'clock. He inquired his way to the Grand Jury room, and for one hour and thirty minutes he was on the rack. When he came out a swarm of reporters surrounded him and fired questions at him.

"I will pay for a transcript of the evidence I gave before that body, provided the Grand Jury will stand it."

Later Senator Stone said that he would leave for Jefferson City to-night; that while he had not been subpensed to appear be-fore the Cole county Grand Jury he would go before that body voluntarily. Senator Stone acted as the attorney for the Baking Powder Trust, receiving a fee of

TO YOTE AGAINST BAKER.

Democratic Senators to Oppose His Confirmation as B. B. Comm ALBANY, April 14.—The Democratic Sena-tors held a conference to-night and afterward it was said that the twenty-two ward it was said that the twenty-two
Democratic Sanators would vote against
the confirmation of Gov. Odell's reappointment of Frank H. Baker, of Owago, as a
member of the State Railroad Commission.
It is expected that the nomination will
be confirmed with Republican votes or
Gov. Odell would not have sent it in.

Gov. Udalt would not have sent it in.
It takes but a majority of the Senators present to confirm the nomination. Even if the three Republican insurgent Senators vosed with the Democrata and Senator White of Syracusa were present the nomination could be confirmed, as the vote would be a tie, is to 25, and Lieut. Cov. Higgins could cast the deciding vote.

There are saveral Democratic Senators who, before the conference, expressed their determination to vote for Mr. Baker's confirmation.

The annual gambol of the Larsbe' Club for women, will be held at Daly's Theatre on Friday. A feature of the gambol will be a minstrel show, in which the English actors in this country will take part. W. L. Abingdor of the America Bingram Company and Lawrence D'Oray will be the end men.

CLEVELAND, FOR TUSKEGEE

SPEAKS FOR NEEDS ESUCATION IN CARNEGIE BALL.

With a Solid, Spacious Chair to Rest in and an Air of Exceeding Confort so He sat-Says Southerners Are Boing Their Share for the Colored Race.

New York yesterday to lend his aid to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. which must have \$58,000 for its current exwhich must have \$55,000 for its current ex-penses and wants \$600,000 more toward its endowment fund. He presided at a meeting held in Madison Square Garden concert hall last night, and his name was sufficient to crowd the hall with representa-tive men and women of philanthropic ten-

hall to see Mr. Cleveland, who came to the hall in Andrew Carnegie's automobile. Mrs Cleveland sat in Mr. Carnegie's box and clapped her hands vigorously when William H. Baldwin, Jr., announced that an Ohio woman had sent a check for \$10,000 for the fund. She laughed beartily when Mr. Baldwin went on to tell of a little black boy he saw two weeks ago at Tunkeges who told how he had walked hundreds o miles to get there,

voice to a dramatic pitch-"his name is ar index of his character, for when I saked it he said, 'I am Caleb Joshua Grover Cleve land McFadden.' Mr. Cleveland shook with laughter and his glasses glided from

Mayor Low was waiting to receive Mr. mittee room to the platform. The Rev Dr. Lyman Abbott, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, Mr. Baldwin Booker T. Washington, Edgar Gardne Murphy and a number of clergymen brough

All the chairs on the platform were the seme straight-backed, cane-seated variety that the typewriter girl likes because brings her close to the machine—that is all the chairs but one. That was of wicker with broad arms and a capacious seat, and ts back was at a comfortable angle. Mayor Low, with a graceful, sacrificing wave of his hand, indicated to Mr. Cleve

land that he wished him to sit there. Mr. Cleveland took up his occupation with a smile that began in appreciation, was continued in content and ended in good humor as he stretched over toward the Mayor, with a glance at the build of the other chairs, and whispered, "That was

HE SEEMED TO LIKE BEING OUT AGAIN As chairman of the evening Mr. Cleve-He had a few happy words of introduction for each speaker and he made the announce ments for the negro jubilee singers as if he enjoyed being there.

Foster Peabody, Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, St. Clair McKelway, John D. Crimmins, O. G. Villard, Willis L. Ogden, Jacob H.

In introducing Mr. Cleveland, Mayor Low said that whenever the ex-President came to New York he was sure of a sympathetic sudience, but the cause of that res me which would sesure such a greeti to any man anywhere in this country.

Tuskegee was a complete demonstration that the negro was worth helping.

Mr. Cleveland's voice was vigorous. He

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have come here to-night as a sincere friend of the negre; and I should be very sorry to suppose that my good and regular standing in such company needed support at this late day either from certificate or confession of faith. Inasmuch, however, as there may be some differences of thought and sentiment among those who profess to be friends of the negre, I design to declare myself as belonging to to the Booker Washington-Tuckegee section of the organization.

to declare myself as belonging to to the Booker Washington-Tuckegee section of the organization.

I believe that the days of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" are passed.

I believe that neither the decree that made the slaves free, nor the enactment that suddenly invested them with the rights of citizenship, any more purged them of their racial and slavery-bred imperfections and deficiencies than it changed the color of their skin. I believe that among the nearly mine millions of negroes who have been intermixed with our citizenship, there is still a griswous amount of ignorance, and amount of viciousness and a tremendous amount of laginess and thriftlessness. I believe that these conditions inexorably present to the white people of the United States—to each in his envisonment and under the mandate of good citizenship—a problem which neither enlightened self-interest nor the higher motive of human sympathy will permit them to put saide.

I believe our fellow countrymen in the Southern and late slave-holding States, surrounded by about nine-tentis, or nearly eight millions, of this entire negro population, and who regard their material prosperity, their peace and even the safety of their civilization, interwoven with the negro problem, are entitled to our utmost consideration and sympathetic fellowship. I am thoroughly convinced that the efforts of Broker Washington and the methods of Tuskegee Institute point the way to a safe and beneficent solution of the vexitous negro problem at the South; and I know that the good people at the North, who have that the good people at the North, who have that the most Christian and enlightened philanthropy.

\*\*WEGROES\*\* NOPES\*\* IN SOUTHER\*\* WHITES\*\*.

I cannot, however, keep out of nit night to. night the thought that, with all we of the North.

trated the highest and best citizenship and the most Christian and enlighted philanthropy.

\*\*\*NEGROES\*\* ROPES\*\* IN SOUTHERN WHITES\*\*.

I cannot, however, keep out of my mind tonight the thought that, with all we of the North may do, the resilization of our bones for the negro must, after all, mainly depend, except so far as it rests with the negroes themselves, upon the sentiment and conduct of the leading and responsible white men of the South, and upon the maintenance of a kindly and helpful feeling on their part toward those in their midst who so much need their sid and encouragement.

I need waste no time in detailing the evidence that this aid and encouragement have thus far been generously forthcorning. Schools for the education of negro children and institutions for their industrial training are scattered all over the South and are liberally assisted by Southern public and private funds.

So far as I am informed, the sentiment in favor of the largest extension and broadest influence of Tuskegee Institute and kindred agencies is universal; and i believe that without exception the negroes who fit themselves for useful occupations and service find willing and cheerful patronage and employment among their white negroes who fit themselves for useful occupations and service find willing and cheerful patronage and employment among their white neighbors. The man who is beyond doubt the best authority in the world on the prospects of the neigh prace, be who has founded and is now at the head of Tuskegee institute, and is the most sotable representative of negro advancement, said at the Atlanta Exposition in 185:

And in this connection it is well to bear in, mind that, whatever other sins the South in their redactions of life—shall prosper in proportion as we learn to draw the line between the superficial and the substantial—the ornamental gawges of life and the useful.

RIGHTING ARGORO SUPPRACE.

I do not know how it may be with other faith in the hear of all and the substantial—the ornamental gawges of life an

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Morchant, Jeweler and Silversmith, MADISON SOUARE WEST

15 years on John St. ap Start & Marous. 25 years on above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No connection with any other

tion and epoliation of the white man of the South during the saturnalia of reconstruction days, and has allowed a kindly feeling for the negro to survive the time when the South was deluged by the periods fleed of indiscriminate, unintelligent and blighting negro surrage. Whatever it is, let us try to be tolerast and considerate of the feelings and eyen the prejudice or racial instinct of our white fellow-countrymen of the South, who in the solution of the negro problem must, and their own surroundings, bear the heat of the day and stagger under the weight of the white man's burden. THEY WHO LIFT MUST STAND NEXT THE WEIGHT

weight of the white man's burden.

There are, however, other considerations related to this feature of the negro queetion which may be regarded as more in keeping with the objects and purposes of this occasion. As friends of the negro, fully believing in the possibility of his improvement and advancement, sincerely and confidently laboring to that end, it is folly for us to ignore the importance of the ungrudging cooperation on the part of the white people of the Bouth in this work. Inhor as we will those who do the lifting of the weight must be those who stand next to it. This cooperation can not be forced; nor can it be gained by gratuiously running counter to firmly fixed and tenaciously held Southern ideas, or even prejudices.

We are not brought to the point of doing or overlooking evil that good may come when we priceed upon the theory that, hefore reaching the stage where we may be directly and practically, confronted with the question of the negro's full enjoyment of civil advantages or even of all his polition privileges, there are immediately before us and around us questions demanding, our immediate care, and that, in dealing effectively with these, we can confidently rely upon the enougassement, and sustitutes of the inner encete phases of the negro problem. These questions that are so immediately pressing have to do with the practical education of the negro, and especially with fitting him to compete with his white neighbors in subming a decent, respectable and remunerative livelihood;

Ald To Turk Boys sowing good SZED.

Booker Washington, in speaking of the conditions and needs of his race, has wisely said. It is at the bottom of life we must be gin and not at the top, not should we permit our grievances to overshadow our opportunities.

begin and not at the bottom of life we must begin and not at the top: not should we per-mit our grievances to overshadow our op-portunities.

In summing up the whole matter there is one thing of which we can be absolutely and unreservedly certain. When we aid Tuskegee Institute and agencies like it striving for the mental and manual educa-tion of the negro at the South, we are in every point of view rendering him the best possible service.

Whatever may be his ultimate destiny we are thus beloing to fit him for filling his place and bearing its responsibilities. We are sowing well in the soil at "the bottom of life" the seeds of the black map's develop-ment and usefulness. These seeds will not die, but will sprout and grow; and, if it be within the wise purposes of Ood, the hardened surface of no unitoward sentiment or preju-dice can prevent the bursting forth of the blade and plant of the negro's appointed opportunity into the bright sunlight of a cloudless day.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON A "MOBAL" ASSET

of the greatest moral assets in the life of the country.

"The South has not always applauded him with undiscriminating agreement," said Mr. Murphy. "The South has some-times blamed him. But it has been too fair to him and to his race to allow these occa-sions of disagreement to distort the broad perspective in which she has reviewed the public service through which for twenty years in cheerful patience and unaffected modesty he has labored for the upbuilding DR. ABBOTT FROM ' HE NORTH'S VIEWPOINT.

of his humble and untutored tellows.

DR. ABBOTT PROM' HE NORTH'S VIEWPOINT.

"Some men," said Mr. Cleveland, "are so associated with every good movement that we would be surprised if we did not find them in a cause so beneficent as that we serve to-night. Therefore, I want to introduce to you the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Dr. Abbott discussed the negro question from the point of view of a Northern man and said that the North had given scant credit to the South for what it had done for the negro. Then he said:

Suffrage must wait for education, Education is primary and political rights are secondary. This is a problem of the nation. Think of 15,000,000 ignorant, dishonest, intemperate and vicious people. What a mill-stone to hang on the beck of the nation. Whether they shall be shackles for our feet or wings for our flying depends on the wisdom of the nation.

"And now," said Chairman Cleveland with a nod in the direction of the black quartet; "Now we will hear from the jubilee singers."

BALDWIN TELLS OF \$11,000 IN OFFE.

BALDWIN TELLS OF \$11,000 IN GIPTS.

In introducing William H. Baldwin, Jr., president of the Long Island Railroad and one of the trustees of Tuskegee, Mr. Cleveland said: "He is the treasurer of Tuskegee, and whether his duties are light or onerous depends on you. It is a refreshing circumstance to find a business man willing to give his time to a work of this character."

Mr. Baldwin said: "The investment we mak you to make in Tuskegee is the best of the unlisted securities. These securities are entirely digested." He told what the money was winted for and then announced a gift of \$10,000 from an Ohio woman, who wished her name not mentioned. A man in Atlanta, he said, had sent \$1,000 more, so that all the institute now needed was \$45,000. Then he told of Caleb Joshua Grover Cleveland McFadden. BALDWIN TELLS OF \$11,000 IN CIPTS.

TORKEGE MAN LAUDE CLEVELAND.

When Mr. Cleveland came to Booker
T. Washington's part on the programme
he said: "I will not waste time in introducing him. You all know him."
Mr. Washington paid a tribute to Gen.
S. C. Armstrong, founder of the Hampton Institute, for his efforts for the black
after he was set free from physical
slavery. Then he said:

We have another great American and

slavery. Then he said:

We have another great American and Christian stateman is the person of the Hoo. Grover Cleveland, who is manifesting by his presence and words here this evening by his presence and words here this evening that he, too, is consections of the fact that the lifting up of the negro is not alone Tuskegee's problem: not alone the negroe's concern; not alone the South's duty, but is the problem of the nation, because the whole people were responsible for the introduction and perpetuation of American slavery. In behalf of our struggling rece I want to thank you. Mr. Cleveland, for your deep interest, and to say to you that because of your interest and faith in us we shall see to it that the nation is not disappointed in our progress nor in our usefulness.

In the founding of the Tuskerse school

the students.

TRILE OF ITS NEEDS.

The pressing and important needs of the Tuskege Institute at the present time are in the directions of money with which to meet current expenses and the increasing of the endowment fund from \$11,000 by at least 800,000. If you want proof of the need of such institutions as Tuskesse, it is in the bare statement of the fact that there are more ignorant black children,—not a ingreproportion, but a larger number of ignorant black children, in the South to-day than was true in 1870.

But the glory and value of our work is not in land, buildings or industries. It is in the work of the men and women who have

been freined at Tuskeegee, who are witting to forget themselves—to less themselves—in the case of my race, I believe that both tide teachings of history as well as the results of everyday observation should convince us that we shall make our most enduring progress by laying the foundation carefully, patiently in the ownership of the soil, the exercise of habits of economy, the saving of money and the securing of the most complete education of hand and head, and the exercise of the Christian virtues.

SPRING MFDICI

piete education of hand and head, and the exercise of the Christian virtues.

There is nothing new or startling in this. It is the old, old road that all races have had to travel which have gotten upon their feet. Standing to-night before this audience, when the very soul of my race is aching and seeking guidance as never before. I say deliberately that I know no other road. If I knew how to find more speedy and grompt relief, and did not point the way at any cost. I should be a coward and a hypoperite. Other agancies can and should assist, but after all, we must depend mainly upon the principles to which I have referred for success.

One farm bought, one house built, one home sweetly and intelligently kept, one man who is the largest texpayer or has the largest bank account, one school or church maintained, one factory running successfully, one truck garden prefitably cultivated, one patient cured by a negro doctor, one sermon well preached, one life cleanly lived—these will tell more in our favor than all the abstract eloquence that can be summoned to plead our cause. Our pathway must be up through the soil, up through the streams, the rocks, up through the streams, the rocks. up through the sufference we have striven to serve the interests of this country

through commerce, education and relation.

Both as slaves and as freemen we have striven to serve the interests of this country as best we could. We have, in a large measure, cleared the forests, builded the railways, tunnelled the mountains, mined the coal, grown the tobacco, cotton, rice and cane upon which a large part of the wealth of the country is founded. We have never disturbed the country by strikes, lockouts or riots. In the days of the civil war, when helpless women and children were intrusted to our keeping in the absence of the master no one ever suffered harm or went without food. We have always stood ready to defend the flag, have been true to the Stars and Stripes. This is our past. With such a record I believe that all will agree with me that there is in this country enough sympathy and generosity to make of our people a still stronger force in the pewer and civilization of our nation.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland spent the night Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland spent the night at Mr. Carnegie's house.

CUNNEEN ON PLUTOCRATS.

New York's Attorney-General Hints That Bryan Is Not a Good Citizen

Right after William J. Bryan's letter was read at The Bronx Tammany celebration of Jefferson's birthday Monday night, John Cunneen, the Democratic Attorney-General of the State, spoke. Mr. Bryan hoped the banquet would be an inspiration to those present to fight for government without compromise with plutocracy."

Mr. Cunneen said:

Men who rave about plutocracy are not good citizens. It is no crime to succeed in business, or to possess wealth. It is a crime to use wealth to debauch municipal assemblies, legislatures and courts, and to buy special favors from them. We should not denounce corporations. The greatest achievements of the times are due to aggregate wealth, but we should condemn vice when practised by rich or poor—treat all alike.

Injustice tends toward resentment, retaliation and disloyalty, whether practised on rich or poor. If you load corporations with unjust taxation and raise a hue and cry against them, make them outlaws, you must not complain if they act after the manner of outlaws.

HAFFEN FOR MAYOR Or Sheriff and Nothing Less-He's King of

President Haffen of The Bronx succeeded bringing out so big a gathering for his Jefferson dinner and so many well-known Jefferson dinner and so many well-known Democtats at his guest table that some of those present were talking of his ambition to be the candidate for Mayor this fall. Mr. Haffen is securely intrenched in his organization there, and Leader Murphy well understands his power, as Croker did when he caused him to be named as one of the triumvirate. If Haffen cannot get the nomination for Mayor, it is understood that he will be satisfied with no less a place than that of Sheriff.

Comptroller Grout issued a statemen vesterday saying that he is not a candidate for anything. He is sorry that any one should have suggested that he might want the Tammany or the anti-Tammany nomi-nation for Mayor. Such gossip, he says, is an impediment to the performance of

his duties.

When the Comptroller was at Atlantic City his conversation with Leader Murphy was limited to a pleasant good-morning.

S. N. D. North to Be Census Director. Boston, Mass., April 14.—S. N. D. North of this city has decided to accept the directof this city has decided to accept the direct-orship of the United States Census Bureau recently of the United States Census Bureau recently of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, to which organiza-tion Mr. North felt that he owed prior alle-giance and they have released him from his obligations.

CITIZENS UNION

Praised and Criticised at 19th Century Club Symposium. The Nineteenth Century Club assembled at the rooms of the Aldine Association last night for a symposium upon Citizens

Last night for a symposium upon Citizens'
Union movements. Edward Lauterbach,
R. Fulton Cutting, Walter S. Logan and
Frederick S. Lamb were to present the
subject from their differing points of view.
Mr. Lauterbach was unable to be present,
so Mr. Logan was the only defender of party
politics against the attacks of Mr. Cutting
and Mr. Lamb, who expounded Citizens'
Union detrines.

and Mr. Lamb, who expounded Citizens' Union doctrines.

Mr. Cutting said that the Citizens' Union had done its work well and predicted that the movement would become more and more potent in the solution of our difficulties of government.

Mr. Logae said that the Citizens' Union had done so much good that it had forgotten its true function which is to take action when the government of parties becomes corrupt or inefficient.

"The government of the city," Mr. Logan said, "must be conducted by organized parties, which are responsible. Corruption in politics is not because of parties, but in spite of them."

ROWED AWAY FROM MADHOUSE. Keziture Ite t'scapes From Wards Island in a Big Boat.

Kozituro Ito, a Japanese patient ad mitted to the Manhattan State Hospital East on Feb. 20 lest, escaped from Ward's East on Feb. 20 lest, escaped from Ward's Island early Sun lay morning. He had had considerable liberty and he was seen by one of the politemen suddenly to run toward the dock, seize a large boat belonging to the hospital, u ually manned by four carsmen, and push off despite the threat of the policeman to shoot him unless he returned, and the strang current running at the time. He handled the oars with the greatest dexterity and reached the Manhattan shore, where he tied the boat to a dock and made his extape up the street. A fellow countryman, who is a friend of Ito and whose house he is expected to visit, has been notified to be on the lookout for him.

The Japanese lived at 206 Elm street before he was sent to the hospital.

For purity and general excellence

## LITHIA WATER

cannot be equalled for table use.

Why You Should Take Medicine in the Spring

SPRING MEDICINES

Why Ozomulsion Is the Best Spring Medicine



You have been often reminded that you need medicine in the Spring.

But have you ever reasoned out why this is true? During the Winter, for the purpose of supplying heat to the body, we live largely on a meat diet.

The chemical action necessary to tre

grows warmer the diet is changed to lighter foods and the work of the liver is very much lessened.

much lessened.

In the majority of cases, however, the organ is unable to throw off its excess of bile, which soon passes into the blood.

This is the cause of that lazy, tired, bilious feeling that many people experience as Spring advances.

They are troubled with headaches, constipation, chills and fever and lose of appetite. They become irritable, feeble and "out of sorts" generally. They have no real disease, yet are despondent, "blue" and know that they are not in good health.

Under such conditions they realise that something must be done. But far too many do the wrong thing.

They either take a powerful purgative or done themselves with so-called "Spring

or dose themselves with so-called "Spring medicines" containing alcohol.

The purgative produces a violent and unnatural action of the bowels, stimulates the liver to make more bile, and after the drastic effects of the cathartic have passed away the sufferer returns to his former vertexted condition. retched condition.

The alcohol in the so-called "Spring Enfeebles the stomach's action,

Interferes with digestion,
Weakens the blood vessels,
Irritates and inflames the kidneys,
Affects the muscles of the heart,
Prevents the perfect oxygenation of the
blood, blood,
Affects the normal action of the liver
by changing its cells to fatty tissue,
Injures every organ and every kind of
body tissue.

OZOMULSION IS THE BEST

SPRING MEDICINE Because its medicinal parts are such as act in a gentle, quiet, steady manner on the liver, ASSISTING, not GOADING, it into performing its natural functions.

Because its healing, soothing, antiseptic qualities prevent inflammation, abscesses and blood-poisoning and keep the complexion free from unsightly pimples and

## PRESIDENT IS NOT HUNTING.

HASN'T EVEN SHOT AT MOUNTAIN LIONS IN THE YELLOWSTONE.

Dogs Sent Back to the Fort With Buffale Jones, the Guide-Believes Action in Helping to Kill These Pests Would Be Misconstruct-Returns Thursday.

CINNABAB, Mont., April 14.-Lieut. Culler came in from President Roosevelt's camp in the Yellowstone Park to-day. He said that the camp was to be moved from Black Snake to Slough Creek after he left During the week the President and party had been at Uncle John Yancey's and had fairly gorged themselves on trout. Buffalo Jones, the principal scout of the party, came back to Fort Yellowstone dejected earlier in the week, leading the lion hounds which were sent by the Interior

Department to aid the military authorities in exterminating the wildcats.

There is a rumor around Cinnabar that Buffalo Jones was sent back for trying to explain the political situation of the nation to Mr. Roosevelt. All that Mr. Jones had to say is: "Well, anyway, they sent me

back with the dogs."

But Lieut. Cullen brought back word to-day that the President had declared that he would not take a shot at a mountain lion if he walked out on the trail within forty feet of him. The President feels that folks who have not been to the Yellowstone cannot appreciate very well how impossible it would be for a man of any real sportsmanlike instinct to kill any of the animals of the park, which have learned

to regard humanity as friendly. He therefore fears, apparently, that an attack by him on his ancient foes, the mountain lions, would be misconstrued in the East as mere gratification of the hunting instinct at the expense of the rules and regulations of the park. He says it would be a lot of fun and perhaps some

red blotches that always follow the taking of ordinary Spring medicines.

Because, being digested and absorbed by the lacteals in the small intestines it passes from the stomach unchanged, and gives that overworked organ a much-needed rest from its Winter's task of caring for a heavy meat diet.

Because it strengthens the breathing muscles, stimulates the circulating system, improves the quality and increases the quantity of the blood supply.

Because it ozonizes and vitalizes the entire system and not only puts it in a state of perfect health, but in a condition to repel disease.

Take Ozomulsion now and pass these trying days free from Spring fatigue, and with a body full of vim, vigor and vitality to withstand the exhausting heat of Summer



The cod liver oil emulsion "PAR EX-CELLENCE" that Physicians use in their families and prescribe in their hospital and private practice, and Druggists sell in Large Bottles, Weighing Over Two Pounds, for One Dollar. Pleasant, Easy to Take, and O-So-Good Write for Free Trial Bottle, by Postal Card or Letter, giving your complete ad-dress, with street and number.

OZOMULSION FOOD CO., 98 Pine St., New York.

public service to kill lions, but that word would go out that "the President had been hunting in Yellowstone Park," and that would demoralize the law-abiding instincts of many a park visitor for many a year to

come.

The President returns to Fort Yellowstone on Thursday, according to present
plans, and starts out on a sixty-mile trip
to the south of the park.

Mrs. Cleveland at Wells Alumnae Luncheon. The Eastern Association of Wells College held its twentieth annual reunion yesterday at a luncheon in the pink room at Sherry's. Dean Smith spoke for the college.

Others at the guests' table were Mrs. Grover Cleveland, the Hon. Charles Hazen Russell and Mrs. Swen A. Swenson. The association voted a prize of \$50 for the best English essay from the college, to be awarded at the commencement exercises in June.

A potent stimulant, an appetizer, a sleep-bringing "night-cap."

John Jameson Irish Whiskey

A subtle beverage to be lingered over and enjoyed. W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

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